

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 7TH, 1893.

NUMBER 10

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 7th, 1893.

The news from Rio Grande during the past week have been comparatively unimportant. The Castilistas have received reinforcements of about 700 men from Rio de Janeiro and Santa Catharina, and have been concentrating their forces near the federalist army under General Tavares. A few small conflicts have occurred in other parts of the state, which, according to Castilista reports, have been adverse to the invaders. Several detached bands of federalists, however, have succeeded in joining General Tavares, who is stationed, it is said, somewhere near Livramento. It is probable, from advices received, that the federalists are badly crippled for want of ammunition, otherwise they would not have remained inactive so long while their adversaries were concentrating forces to attack them. The action of the Uruguayan government, also, is a severe blow to their hopes, for it deprives them of the support of friends living near the frontier. The struggle, however, is far from being decided, as the federalists need only arms and ammunition to make them dangerous antagonists for any force the government may be able to send against them. Still further, they are operating in a territory with which we have no direct communication, and we are therefore not well advised of their movements.

We regret to note that, according to a complaint published in another column, the police soldiers of this city still consider it their privilege to insult and abuse the foreigners who may be so unfortunate as to fall into their hands. As long as their treatment stops short of serious physical injury, or protracted imprisonment, there may be no remedy, as no foreign minister would consider it within his duties to protect young men against the consequences of their own imprudence or conviviality. It is not possible, therefore, to do more than to appeal to the sense of justice of those in authority, and to ask if it is either proper, or necessary, to impose treatment so brutal and offensive upon young gentlemen. If it is not possible to guard against such treatment at the hands of ignorant policemen, then some provision should be made for better men at the police stations, who might be empowered to take a note of the complaint with names and addresses of prisoners, and then discharge them under a promise to appear before the police delegate on the following day. There is no need whatever of locking up a clean and respectable young fellow with a miscellaneous crowd of drunkards, vagabonds and thieves, in an indescribably filthy room, just because a little too much wine had made him foolish and noisy. If he has incurred a reprimand, or a fine, for his conduct, then he will submit to it without a murmur, but he does not care to stand the blows and gibes of a gang of police bullies, nor the contemptuous indifference of the common run of sub-officials. We venture to say that the cause of good order in this city would be very much strengthened by an improvement in the service on the lines herein suggested, and we shall still hope to see the police authorities taking it into serious consideration.

LOCAL CONSULAR REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Rio News:
Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space in your esteemed paper to draw attention to the arbitrary rules, made and enforced—by what authority it is puzzling to discover—at the British consulate? I refer to the rule which prohibits shipmasters from receiving their letters at any time of the day save between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m. A mail may arrive in the morning and masters may be most anxious to receive their letters as early as possible, but in order to suit the whim of some subordinate at the consulate, they must wait with what patience they can until 2 p.m. These rules, to deliver their letters, somewhere between 2 and 3 p.m. It is almost unnecessary to point out the great inconvenience that this capricious, fatuous arrangement causes shipmasters, and when complaint has been made, we have been advised, with amusing childishness, "to appeal to the Board of Trade."
Sir, I do think our British consular service would be much more useful and popular if there was less stupid imperviousness displayed by it. If, in short, it more resembled the service of other, sometimes younger, nations. I think this least display of absoluteness is without its equal in the history of even the British consular service, a service too much given to harassing the trade that brought it into existence, and for serving which trade it is, I think, abundantly even lavishly remunerated.
The ordinary consulate day of five hours is surely not too wearisomely protracted. Ordinary people can remain unfatigued after being occupied in labor for even twice that number of hours, and were sent only involved, I am of opinion that even then, it would not cost much to be obliging and conciliatory. Thanking you in anticipation for the insertion of this in your next issue,
I am, etc.,
D. S. CROMBIE, F. R. Met. Soc.
Ship Commission Agent.

Rio de Janeiro, 3rd March, 1893.

POLICE EXCESSES.

To the Editor.
Sir,—Being a frequent reader of your valuable paper and knowing the special interest you take in defending strangers against injuries and brutalities committed by the police force, I beg you to bring the following case before the public.
On Saturday night, at about 8 o'clock, the writer and three of his friends, being in a merry humor, were taken prisoners at Santa Theresa. Although we followed the so-called policemen quietly and without any resistance, we were treated in a most disgraceful manner, called "sacchorros," hit with fists and swords, our clothes torn, etc. There being about a dozen members of the police force at the station at Santa Theresa, it was very difficult for us to keep them at a respectable distance. One old lady, wanting to give evidence, was pushed back in a most brutal way. The "subdelegado" or whatever he was, took the prisoner and did not do the least to stop the brutalities and insulting conduct of his inferiors.
Then we were transported to the next station, near the Largo da Calçada; although it rained cats and dogs, one of us was not allowed to open his umbrella, so that he got wet to the skin.
At this station we had to deliver watches, money, etc., for which we were cautious enough to ask an itemized receipt and were conducted to a dingy hole, dirty and filled with an indescribable smell, the uncovered closets without any drains in one corner, our two companions being a fireman of the *marinha* (he had been locked up because he tried to defend another person against the brutalities of policemen!!) and a vagabond in ragged clothes.
Next morning at 9 1/2 o'clock we were brought before the *subdelegado* and at 10 o'clock transported by policemen to the delegacy, the vagabond in company with us. At the delegacy we had to wait for two hours, but I must say that here at least we were respected as men of education.
The *delegado* put us at liberty without any delay, the best proof as to the character of our offence.
If I give this affair in such detailed manner, it is only to show once more in what a shameful and scandalous manner decent foreigners are treated by the police force, in a country that thinks itself civilized. To speak about the elements the police force is composed of in general, is I think useless, as everybody knows it thoroughly.
We beg you to insert this, as an example for all strangers, so that they may know how to appreciate this body of police, and how the same ought to be treated by any gentleman.

Rio de Janeiro, 6th March, 1893.

FOUR VICTIMS OF THE POLICE.
R. L., R. SCH., E. U., L. P.

From The Western Courier, Valparaiso, February 1st.

GRAVE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

The present condition of this country is grave in the extreme. Exchange on London has fallen rapidly, until it has reached 16 5/8. The lowest rate during the revolution was 15 1/4, and it is now the opinion of many well informed business men that it will again touch that point.
The custom house and merchant's stores are filled with merchandise and sales are few. People who have brought capital to this country are losing all faith and are gradually withdrawing their money. House rent, warehouse and store rents, are rising with astonishing rapidity, and as business is falling off in the same ratio it may be expected that in a short time numbers of stores and dwelling houses will be unoccupied. The extraordinary issues of paper money during the Balmaceda administration created a fictitious prosperity. The banks were overflowing with paper money, and accepted unusual risks in order to find an outlet for it. This fostered a spirit of gambling that passed the limits of the brokers' reckless speculation, and took a form of bold, grave merchants who had never thought or dreamed of speculation before, and Calle Post became the centre of rings and combinations, the seat of projected companies. Unlimited credit granted by the banks, upon denials (doubtful?) security or no security at all, did the rest and bonds and shares were tossed up and down at the will of each of the interested combinations, thus producing heavy losses and splendid gains

of the Jay Gobl class. The country and the world is none the richer for it; nothing of a substantial character has been produced, but wealth has simply passed from the pocket of one speculator into that of another. The sharks have devoured the herding, and now the day of reckoning is slowly coming, and the exchange on London, that should not have been lower at the present moment than 20 1/2, has by a combination of events (speculatively) been forced down to 16 5/8, and will possibly be lower.

All the trouble that is now threatening the republic has been caused by the issue of a paper currency, which has from the first been gradually, slowly and surely losing its value. A nation could not be afflicted with a greater curse, for when it once gets the upper hand it will keep it to the bitter end, or at that time when the people refuse to recognise the filthy rag money as of any value.
In the meantime the cost of clothing for the poor, food for their children, and the rent of their miserable houses is raised in proportion to the fall in exchange; in many cases still higher by the avidity, grabbing landlords, and the state of affairs becomes at last intolerable. The reaction has arrived: business that has been overdone is entirely suspended, house building ceases because stores and houses immensurable will be found unoccupied.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The passenger and immigrant arrivals at Montevideo in January numbered 771, and the departures, 454. The arrivals from Brazilian ports numbered 147 and the departures 94.

—The Argentine minister of war offered his resignation on the 4th, which was not accepted by the President. It is said that this resignation was taken because of the shame caused by the details of the *Rosales* affair, his son being one of the officers implicated.

—A London telegram of the 1st inst. says that The Times counsels the Argentine government to employ foreign experts to study and improve the finances of that country. The Argentines of course repudiate the suggestion as an offense to what they call their dignity.

—The *Montevideo Times* of the 25th ult. corrects its translation of the act imposing duties on printed matter, which appeared in these columns, by explaining printed books from the new taxes. These books remain under the old schedule which imposes 6% for unbound and 8% on bound works.

—The shareholders of the guaranteed railways, whose guarantee was cut down to 3 1/2% a year ago because government found itself unable to pay stand now, originally promised, will hardly under a guarantee of 7% on a meat-exporting enterprise with a capital of three million dollars. *Montevideo Times*.

—According to the Argentine consul at New York the exports from the United States to Argentina last year amounted to \$4,278,246, while the imports from that country to the United States were valued at \$4,819,600. Of the former pig and hard woods were valued at \$1,336,246 and agricultural machinery and implements at \$1,910,747. Among the latter were 8,742 harvesting machines, valued at \$1,134,926.

—On Friday and again on Saturday, the police made a raid upon some notorious gambling halls, and captured many gamblers, mostly youths, who were taken to the police station and released on payment of a small fine. Of course, being mostly *pierrots concubos*, their names have been kept a profound secret. We are afraid it will require several steps thus to this to check the evil. *Montevideo Times*, February 21st.

—The Buenos Aires director of public assistance has published figures to prove the fact of the report that typhoid fever is increasing in that city. In 1890 there were 628 deaths from typhoid fever, 417 in 1891 and only 215 in 1892. The proportion to 100,000 of population was 147 in 1890 and only 37 in 1892. The deaths from the disease in January and the first half of February 1892 were 38 and in the same period this year only 18.

—The Board of health has issued, with the government authorisation, an important decree concerning factories, prohibiting them to throw their refuse or waste waters into natural streams or on to neighbouring lands, unless they have first been purified from any noxious or dangerous matter. Existing establishments are given six months to fulfil the order, which is intended to prevent the pollution of streams. *Montevideo Times*, February 21st.

—At last! The Lord Mayor has acceded to the request of Mr. Casells, manager of the River Plate Electricity Co., for establishing an experimental electric tramway in one of the wide streets or avenues of the city. The advantage of this system over horse traction will therefore soon be made visible to the inhabitants of the city, and the first rail will thus be driven into the coffin of horse traction for tramway purposes. The benefit that will accrue to the city by a universal adoption of electric traction on the tram lines are manifold and too numerous to enumerate. We congratulate Mr. Casells on the success that his project has attained up to the present, and augur for it a great future. Before the close of the year we may hope to see electrically superstitious horse traction in some of our city lines. *Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 25.

—We suppose the city of Buenos Aires is about as unhealthy as any city could possibly be, and its present unhealthy condition can only be attributed to the lethargy of the authorities in all things connected with hygiene. We have lately been informed by the department which has the health of the city under its special mission, that typhoid fever has been epidemic in form, and the populace have been cautioned and instructions issued for the prevention of its spreading. Great care should be given to the proper flushing of drains and a free use of disinfectants is advised. Water from wells or algebs should not be drunk, but only pipe purposes should be filtered. Those who by force of circumstances are obliged to use well water should have some boiled before drinking. *Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 25.

—It is reported in Buenos Aires that the government intends to renew the present issue of paper money.

—The Argentine health authorities have persisted in the quarantine against Marseilles, but they resist in retaining that against Rio.

—The Uruguayan government has issued orders for intervening the federalists 30 leagues from the frontier and has forbidden Silveira Martin's return to Rivera.

—The telegram informs us that the governors of Salta, Tucuman and Jujuy have formed a defence league, called the north league, on the same basis as that formed by the governors of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Entre Rios and Corrientes. A mighty country that they have to league together so as to be able to remain in power. We wonder what the national government will have to say in these terms. *Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 18th.

—Only a few days ago the governor of Santa Fe and his minister, Leizaola, promised a revision of the cereal tax law, and on that promise the colonists retired to their homes and enabled Minister Leizaola to return to Santa Fe as a warrior and military victor of the last magnitude. Official promises are like pie-crusts, liable to break with little handling, and the minister having had sufficient time to convince himself that perhaps he did come out he can pose as a magnate and forget the promises made in the battle—we mean, of course, the Humboldt colonists have different views from those of the government, and have consequently rebelled together with those of Esperanza and other colonies, and quietly await the arrival of the brand new "cortado" in the tax, to meet them with their contempt and abhorrence due to their check. There is likely to be serious trouble in Santa Fe hence long. *Times of Argentina*, Feb. 19th.

—The Head Quarters of the Argentine navy has addressed communications to the merchant steamship agencies here, requesting permission to send the naval river pilots on board their steamers navigating the Rivers Paraná and Uruguay, in order that they may acquire the necessary practical experience. The request is made upon the fact that whenever a man-of-war enters any of those rivers, it is attributed to the Head Quarters to the ineffable nonsense of mad banks shifting their sand dunes whenever a man-of-war appears on the scene. It seems to us, that unless mad banks are enjoined to keep clear of men-of-war, no practical experience ever acquired by naval pilots in the suggested, will prevent them making a close acquaintance with the Argentine navy. It is presumable that the navy will only make the intimate acquaintance of merchant steamers' dinner table and cosy bunk. *Times of Argentina*.

—The famous Guerrilla warrior, Colonel Angel Blanco, has, at least for the moment, convinced himself that the pen is mightier than the sword, and accepted the post of travelling agent for our colleagues *La Prensa* and *La Voz*. Unfortunately, the debt of this correspondent-militant has brought him into conflict with the Brazilian authorities. It appears that in search of "copy" for the columns of the newspapers he represents, Colonel Blanco interviewed the military commandant of Uruguay; but this, despite, far from duly honoring the letters of introduction presented, showed a torrent of abuse upon the unfortunate's "special" and expelled him from his presence. It seems that at one period of his stormy career Blanco had given intercession to opinions unfavorable to the power of the present constituted in Rio Grande. Of course to the haughty Blanco was at once conveyed the party magnanimously and the choice of weapons "being, as an Argentine, certain of superiority whatever arm may be selected," the obvious answer was that the incident had no higher importance than a mutual slanging match, in which each got as good as he gave; and as furthermore, the laws of the country prohibit sluffing, Lieutenant Colonel Lyrio Puyard des Santos Gista, declines to go out, reply to mean a thorough purgation of the stain inflicted on their client's honor. It is to be hoped that the latter will consider the matter terminated, and explain with ancient Pistol, "As I suck blood I will some mercy show!" *Times of Argentina*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Patriotic meetings are now the fashion throughout the country.

—On the 2nd inst. Gen. Roberto Ferreira resumed the command of the military district of Pernambuco.

—The delay of the federalists in following up the victory at D. Pedro is attributed to the lack of ammunition.

—In February there were slaughtered at the abattoir in S. Paulo 2,085 hogs, 1,348 hogs, 431 sheep and 41 calves.

—There are complaints in S. Paulo that the municipal chamber of Santos has cut off the supply of fish to the former city.

—The printing-office of the *Mercurio*, of Porto Alegre, was broken up by a mob of Castilista patriots on the night of the 4th.

—The *Itaoca* arrived at Rio Grande on the 4th with about 700 officers and soldiers for the army operating against the federalists.

—The Castilistas are circulating reports of barbarities committed by the federalists after taking D. Pedro. This is evidently an afterthought.

—It was reported in S. Paulo on the 2nd that the 10th regiment of cavalry stationed in that city had received orders to leave for Rio de Janeiro.

—Dr. Antonio de Faria has telegraphed to Dr. Demetrio Ribeiro contradicting the report of his having advised his friends to abstain from taking part in the Rio Grande revolution. He adds that only Castilistas assert that the object of the revolution is to restore the monarchy.

—It is stated that the monarchists have carried the municipal elections in Rio Preto, Minas Geraes.

—Some days ago at Vallinhos, S. Paulo, a man was killed by his brother. The murderer was arrested.

—On the 2nd inst. at Bahia a police force escorting prisoners was attacked by soldiers of the 5th regiment of artillery and the prisoners were set at liberty.

—A Porto Alegre telegraph of the 4th denies the report that Col. Nemes Barreto had been wounded. We can only believe the denial. To the swift belongs that honor.

—We are told that one of the federalist leaders in Rio Grande wears the title of Dr. Angelo Donado, (Dr. Gilded Angel). There is nothing federalist about that.

—The launch *Carmelita* has been restored to its owner. It is watched, however, by the steamer *Yaguata* to prevent the delivery of the arms on board to the federalists.

—There was an attempt on the part of some police officials in Maranhão, on the night of the 2nd, to depose the governor. The federal forces intervened and the attempt failed.

—In Porto Alegre the Castilhos have changed to Floriano Peixoto and João Telles the names of the streets. Silveira Martins and Silva Tavares. And thus the defeat at Dom Pedro is avenged!

—The police inquiry into the fight at Ubá, Minas, on the 19th ult., was completed on the 27th, and resulted in the arrest of several parties as principals and accomplices in the assassinations.

—In Bahia on the 2nd inst. the municipal chamber appointed a committee to speak to the governor in regard to the illegal and lucrative manner in which the recruitment service is conducted in that city.

—It is stated that Gen. Rocha Osorio, who some months ago resigned his seat in Congress, has decided to take no part in the present struggle in Rio Grande. He will wait to see which side wins before deciding.

—Dr. Antônio de Faria denies the statement attributed to him in regard to the restoration purposes of the federalists. We are inclined to believe that no serious person ever credited the accusation. It sounds too much like the old cry of "scholarship" of last year.

—The arrest of the son of Silveira Martins in S. Paulo was due to the circulation of a large number of the proclamations of Gen. Tavares and Gumerindo Saravia. The authorities, unable to account for the appearance of so many proclamations, got the gorilla knot by making that arrest.

—The captain of the coasting steamer *Alagoas* on arriving at Bahia notified the commandant of that military district that he could not proceed on his voyage because of the mutinous behavior of some soldiers of the 26th battalion on board. It was necessary to send an escort on board to repress disorder.

—The garrison of Santa Anna do Livramento is said to be composed of 200 soldiers of the 18th battalion of infantry, 100 of the 6th, 60 of the 12th regiment of cavalry, 30 cavalry-horse guards, 50 municipal guards, 50 national guards, 60 Castilhistas and 40 artillerymen with two pieces of artillery.

—If some of the Panlistas gave to Silveira Martins money of which, as it belonged to them, they had a right to dispose as they pleased, for freeing Rio Grande from Castilhistas rule, could they justify the state government of S. Paulo in taxing the people in order to give 2,000,000 to the Castilhistas?

—A Castilhistas telegram states that Dr. Adriano Ribeiro, a brother of Donatário Ribeiro, having crossed the Uruguay river with 15 men for the purpose of inciting the people of Alegrete to rise against Castilhistas rule, was attacked by a body of Castilhistas and forced to recross the river, after losing four of his men.

—The police officials have compelled the editor of the *Rheinischer Zeitung* to leave the place to escape arrest. The quarrel continues in that place, and is becoming all the more scandalous in view of the impending elections. It would seem full time for the state authorities to cut the wings of a few meddlesome police officials.

—Julio de Castilhos, who appears to be his own minister of foreign affairs, has requested the President of Uruguay to arrest Gumerindo Saravia. That President will probably not be able to comply with Julio's request; but, when Gumerindo reaches Porto Alegre, Julio, if he remains there, will have an opportunity to arrest him himself.

—The governor of S. Paulo sent a commission composed of Drs. Afrânio Ellis and João de Mesquita to offer assistance to President Floriano Peixoto in suppressing the revolution in Rio Grande. We do not believe that Governor Bernardes represents the feelings of the people of his state. We see no reason why the Panlistas should wish to subjugate the people of Rio Grande.

—Pará telegrams of the 3rd state that advances have been received from Mafiosos of an attempt to depose Governor Eduardo Ribeiro by the military forces garrisoning that place. The revolutionists have proclaimed Major Antonio Constantino Nery governor of the state. Nery was backed by the 30th battalion of infantry, while Gov. Ribeiro was defended by the police battalion. The latter was besieged in his official residence.

—There was a disturbance in the theatre at Campos on the evening of the 3rd, said to have been promoted by the police on the pretext that someone was smoking inside. Great alarm prevailed for a time and several arrests were made. A young fellow named José Amaro, who had been arrested and roughly handled by the police, was so outraged by the occurrence that he attempted to commit suicide, shooting himself in the ear.

COFFEE NOTES

—The exports of coffee from Ceylon in 1892 amounted to only 43,143 cwts., against 86,692 cwts. in 1891 and 308,628 cwts. in 1893.

—The *South of India Observer* has the following note on a new source of "Mocha" coffee: "It is a curious coincidence that native layers secured nearly every bean of coffee available last month on the hills and in Metapopolim, and the largest buyer was shipping his purchases to Egypt, the price paid being quite above the equivalent of London rates. Hitherto most 'Mocha' coffee has really been grown in Abyssinia, but apparently India is entering into competition."

—We are delighted to learn that Liberian coffee is being planted in more than one district on a liberal scale. Besides the 20 acres occupied with this product on Gikiyankande, Kaitara, we learn that the new proprietors of Arampala estate, Karamagala District Messrs. Harper and Davidson have planted up no less than 100 acres with Liberian coffee. We trust to hear of this example being freely followed elsewhere during the next south-west monsoon.—*Ceylon Observer*, Jan. 5.

MALT COFFEE.

The following paragraph from an exchange describes the Bavarian process of making coffee from malt:

The malt is first soaked in water at 40 degrees C., and dried in a coffee-roaster until the grains assume a glossy brown appearance. It is then sprinkled with hot water and the roasting is continued until the skin of the malt is loosened. A liquid having the aroma of coffee, and prepared as described before, is then sprayed into the roaster, which is kept revolving; when the spray is discontinued, the malt is further heated until it becomes quite dry. The roaster is removed from the fire and, when the contents have cooled somewhat, a little cocoa butter, or some similar fatty matter, is introduced, and the roaster is rotated until the "malt-coffee" has become covered with a very thin film of grease. The coffee-liquid, above alluded to, is made by condensing the vapors which arise when genuine coffee is being roasted. The condensed liquid is concentrated by boiling, and neutralized with a little bicarbonate of soda. Sufficient sugar is then added to make a syrup, when the liquid is ready for being sprayed into the roaster. Instead of going to the trouble of preparing this liquid, the manufacturers sometimes use extract of coffee for spraying into the roaster. The finished product, when ground, is said to be a passable coffee substitute.

RAILROAD NOTES

—It is said that the director of the Central line, Lt. Col. Souza Aguiar, is very much dissatisfied with the dismissal of Dr. Jorge Kalemaker, whose services as chief of traffic have been inestimable to him.

—As a sop, perhaps, Dr. Jorge Kalemaker, General railway, just dismissed as acting director of the Central railway, has been attached to the general-inspectorate of railways, with the salary of chief of traffic of the Central line. Is the country so rich, then, that it can afford to create sinecures to cover up the mistakes of a minister?

—The Paulo Alfonso railway cost 6,451,521 \$524 and the excess of operating expenses over traffic receipts from 1885 to 1892 inclusive, was 742,992 \$699. Last year the operating expenses amounted to 141,078 \$350 and the traffic receipts to 92,880 \$94. There passed over the road last year 6,706 passengers, 18,991 kilos of baggage and 6,820,500 kilos of freight.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—The employees of the Santa Barbara (small-pox) hospital have not received their pay for two months.

—In view of the circumstance that it is difficult for working people to visit their friends in the Alameda on Thursdays, the provisor has given orders that they may visit the wards of that hospital on Sundays from 12 to 2 p.m.

—The Hospital directors have now secured the services of a fourth nurse, who is expected to arrive here in a few days. This will complete the staff which it will be necessary to maintain in order to be ready for all emergencies.

—We are advised that the Bazaar commission at Petropolis will be able to return not less than 18,000 \$ as the net proceeds of the bazaar. Many gentlemen are assuming the expenses incurred of wines, electric light, etc., which is considerably swelling the result.

—Until further notice, the visiting hours at the Strangers' Hospital will be 2 to 3 and 8 to 9 p.m. The latter hour is for the convenience of those who can not find the time to visit their friends during business hours. It should be remembered, however, that permission to visit a patient should be obtained from the physician in charge, as it may not always be considered advisable to admit any one to a sick-room.

—The 1892 report of the British Hospital at Montevideo shows the following results: Patients under treatment January 1st, admitted during the year 296, discharged 280, died 13, under treatment Dec. 31st 27; total receipts \$10,218.92 (of which \$4,753.00 from paying patients); total working expenditures \$13,212.58, additional expenditures on buildings and furniture \$836.46, total deficit \$3,730.12, which was covered by a draft on the "investment fund." The charges for patients are: \$3.00 a day for private room, \$2.00 for semi-private room, and \$1.00 for general ward. In view of the costs of living in Montevideo these charges appear to be very low, and this may perhaps be a reason for the deficit noted above.

According to an exchange, improvements have recently been made in the telescope to enable the people in Chicago to find out whether the upper floors of their high houses are inhabited.

LOCAL NOTES

—Only 29 heaves were slaughtered at the Santa Cruz abattoir on the 3rd inst.

—The new cruiser *República* arrived at St. Vincent on the 3rd and left for this port on the 5th.

—The government has decided to send a war vessel to Ceará to witness the eclipse of the sun on the 15th prox.

—"What next?" Why, Police General Silva Telles has gone to conquer the state he claims to represent in Congress.

—Of course the battalions didn't refuse to go. They are still here because Floriano was unable to beat the pang of parting.

—At a meeting of students on the 28th ult., it was decided to ask the government to cause the examinations to be held in March.

—It is said that over 400 individuals have been impressed recently in this city and sent forward to Rio Grande as *voluntarios da patria*.

—Commandador Bethencourt's personal property at the Lycée was insured for 6,000 \$, which was promptly paid by the insurance company.

—Why doesn't Floriano go to Rio Grande himself? He is the cause of all the trouble and is responsible for every drop of blood that is shed in this state.

—The *Piza* says that in this country desertions in the moment of danger are as common as alliances in the moment of victory. Send Gen. Quintão to Rio Grande at once!

—The Polytechnic students have asked the President of the republic to rescind certain articles in the regulations of that school. If he refuses, then a serious incompatibility will arise.

—If all the blatant journalists that are thirsting for blood could be sent to Rio Grande, the country would derive therefrom more benefit than it did from the sending of the friends of Deodoro to Ceará.

—There is some talk of raising in this city several battalions of volunteers for the conquest of Rio Grande. Without great exertion of our memory we can remember the time when there was talk of paying off the national debt by means of a popular subscription.

—The courage and patriotism of a few stay-at-home republicans were manifested in the Gloria parish on the evening of the 3rd, where a party of them went through Rua Silveira Martins and tore down the tablets, substituting the name of Rua Col. Barbosa, the officer who was defeated at D. Pedrito.

—The commission nominated at Juiz de Fora a few days ago to visit this city and present a declaration to the government in the matter of the debt owing cattle merchants by the municipal government of Rio de Janeiro, called upon the minister of interior on the 3rd. The minister promised to find a solution for the difficulty in a few days.

—We are glad to note that the *Tempos* has promptly offered rewards for the scandalous attacks in the American consul which had been published in that paper. It appears that the good faith of the managing editor has been imposed upon by a subornator, and he knew nothing of the libelous statements and innuendoes which were appearing under the title of "Cartas Americanas."

—The *Times of Argentina* of the 24th, in an article on yellow-fever, says: "Dr. Tassi, on board the Royal Mail ss. *Tagus*, informs the health board that in spite of what the Brazilian press assert to the contrary, yellow-fever is raging in that capital."

—This is another proof of the malicious intentions of our Argentine neighbors. Dr. Tassi is probably one of the steamship inspectors who are supposed to give correct information on these questions. He should be compelled to visit all the hospitals when next he comes here.

—On the 5th Col. Sampaio Ferraz, at the head of his battalion, called Tiradentes, presented themselves at Ilamaraty palace and placed themselves at the disposition of the President. We sincerely hope the President will accept the services of the battalion and send it to the frontier at once. The fervid and vociferous patriotism of this battalion is becoming a little tiresome. In the evening certain members of this patriotic body gave evidence of the faith—and sense—that dwell within them by disfiguring a door of the London and Brazilian Bank.

—We regret to see that the subscriptions for the rebuilding of the Lycée de Artes e Officinas are being made in trifling little sums, which will never yield the amount required. What are the riches of this city thinking of? If it were an oil port or some other gift to a political magnate, they would be free enough with their money. Where is the man who will head a real subscription with 50,000 \$, or more, for the one truly efficient school of this city? Such a school is the best monument that can be erected, and it represents the only means by which this country can be made prosperous and progressive.

—In announcing the attempt to depose the governor of Maranhão, the *Diário Oficial* of the 4th says that it was organized by some police officers who had been overlooked in the reorganization of that corps. The *Journal* of the 5th says that it has no political importance and was nothing more than an act of insubordination. With all deference for our neighbors' opinions, we must say that these repeated acts of "insubordination" have the greatest political importance, for they involve questions of good order, security for life and property, and the general prosperity of the country. Seditious movements in Amazonas, Maranhão, Pernambuco and Rio Grande, all at the same time, can not be considered unimportant.

—A man sent to the Misericórdia on January 29th with a broken arm, died on the 28th ult. from *accessio febris*.

—The Sociedade Reunida dos Expositores da Industria Nacional has turned over 5 1/2 apolices, representing 5,500 \$, to the Lycée de Artes e Officinas for the reconstruction of its building. This looks like business!

—It is stated that Mr. Benjamin has received a telegram from Impresario Ducloux informing him that he has engaged the actresses Sarah Bernhardt and Julie, who will play in this city, the latter in May and the former in June.

—The loss caused by the burning of the Lycée de Artes e Officinas is estimated at 1,600,000 \$, the building being valued at 1,000,000 \$ and the furniture at 600,000 \$. The value of the building, however, seems highly excessive.

—With some of our would-be aristocrats their pretensions seem to be inversely proportional to their ability to meet their daily expenses. The biggest swell is the man who owes the most money and makes the least effort to meet his obligations.

—The commission sent to Santos to conquer yellow fever by means of Dr. Freire's vaccination, is said to have made a "sufficient number of vaccinations," and has therefore suspended work. In the meantime the epidemic has steadily increased.

—It is said that the number of troops that left for Rio Grande on the 1st on the steamer *Itaca* was 523. It was expected that, with the detachments from Paraná and Santa Catharina, the steamer would carry altogether from 800 to 1,000 soldiers.

—It is said that if Jucá Reis could be induced to join the Rio Grande federalists, Sampaio Ferraz would at once join the other side and seek him on the tented field. The trouble is that both would go in too much for strategy, thus prolonging the strife indefinitely.

—We could very readily spare a few of the battalions now stationed in this city and all he better for it. And yet the President leaves them here and takes from Minas the only battalion in the state. He must be surprised, then, if people put their own construction on his action.

—The *Itaca* sailed for the South on the morning of the 1st with Gen. Silva Telles and staff, and with 523 officers and men of the 31st battalion under the command of Lt. Col. Carlos Telles. According to Col. Valladao the reinforcements to be received at southern ports will increase this force to 700 men.

—The director-general of the post-office says that the complaints of the public in regard to the delay in the delivery of mail matter arriving by the evening trains, seem to be well founded, and he calls the attention of the chief of the 2d section to this irregularity, promising to apply the regulation penalties, should the said irregularity continue.

—Sr. Januário de Azevedo went to the Banco da Republica on the 1st to deposit 17,000 \$. He happened to have a 100 \$ note of the Banco Emissor de Pernambuco which the receiving teller refused to accept. While absent at another window where these notes are exchanged, an expert thief picked up his pass-book, containing about 64,000 \$, and decamped.

—A number of Portuguese merchants, residents of this city, called upon Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, editor-in-chief of the *Journal do Commercio*, on the 1st inst. and presented him with the insignia of commandador in the Order of S. Thiago, which dignity had just been conferred upon him by the King of Portugal. Dr. Rodrigues will kindly accept our warmest congratulations for the honor conferred upon him.

—On the 28th the *Journal do Commercio* stated that a report was current to the effect that the Tiradentes battalion had offered itself to go south. "In the defence of legality." If Col. Sampaio Ferraz has a clear idea on that point, for heaven's sake let the offer be accepted. There are not a few quiet citizens who would be glad to see these political home-guards leave for Rio Grande to-morrow.

—The students of the military school held a meeting on the 2nd "to agree upon the attitude which they should adopt in face of the occurrences in Rio Grande do Sul." Just think of the cadets in England, France, Germany, United States, or almost any other country, meeting to decide upon a course of action! Their instructors would decide that course for them so quickly that it would make their heads swim.

—It will be remembered that in noticing an accident to a Portuguese in Rua do Sacramento on the 1st ult., in which his left foot was injured by a tram-car, we remarked that it would be well to wait for the result of sending him to the Misericórdia hospital. On the 27th ult. the man died from gangrene. We have more than once hinted that the Misericórdia had become infected. Will the medical faculty not order an investigation?

—The commander of the firemen defends the men under his command from the charges made against them in connection with the burning of the Lycée and retorts that it would be more appropriate to ensure the department that controls the water supply, and the want of vigilance displayed at the Lycée, where no attempt was made to extinguish the flames or to inform the firemen in time, and where, he says, at that hour the gas should have been turned off.

—The daily papers make contradictory statements in regard to what President Floriano Peixoto said to the deputation that called on him on the 27th ult. All these statements, we are in a position to assert, are incorrect. What the President really did say was as follows: "The report that the invaders of Rio Grande carry monarchical flags is not true, because there are no invaders. The government has information which leads it to believe that peace reigns supreme in the state. This has already said in the *Diário Oficial* and it added at that time and now repeats that, should the state be invaded, the government is prepared to crush the invaders immediately."

mo Sr. Hernulano Guilherme Meyer, who is not an unsinkable admirer (though he likely deserves to be sinker). of President Florioto, says that he recognizes in the latter the savior of the country, aids that speculators trying to anarchize the people for the purpose of establishing obstacles in the way of Florioto's us government and concludes by asking to go to Rio Grande. Now, if we thought that the man really intends to fight Gumerillo we should say: "Send him by all means." William himself confesses that only savior of the country is Florioto. Consequently, if William is to do in Rio Grande and we are merely fishing for a free pass.

The Companhia União de Lavadores has led for the arrest of Antonio de Andrade for, the accused having obtained an order on the company for 2,500\$ by means of a false signature of Elvira Rebello Cortes, the owner of a phantasy country, and another order on Barão de Almeida for 2,600\$ by the same means. We think it is one of the incidents connected with the quest for Chinese labor.

Pedrito may be captured and the Castilfrightened to death; but the government, sayed, continues to make special appropriations to everything. Its latest performance respect is the special credit of 2,818,800\$ to expenses with services transferred to the pal government. Thus the tax-payer is left for having a dog and for not having a dog services remain in the hands of the general government, special appropriations are made. If transferred to the municipal government, the general government continues to make special appropriations.

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day	12½ <i>d</i>
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold)...	28½60
do do do (paper)...	493 ss. gold
do do do in U. S. coin at \$4 80 per £1. sig.....	25 00 <i>c</i>
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per £1. sig.) in Brazilian currency (paper).....	4 0000
Value of £1 sterling " " " " " " " "	19 8000

March 11.—With the exception of the London and River Plate, the banks opened at 13 on London, but money was offering on the street at the same rate for commercial sterling, and the London and Brazilian posted 12½ about 11 o'clock, at which, however, it was not drawing freely. There was a good deal of business doing, with bank sterling reported at

ch 6—The banks opened at 12½–12½ in London, but the higher rate was general shortly after, and the market was strong and advancing. There was a fair business doing, although brokers complained that money was scarce—the chief feature of an advancing market—until bank sterling pointed at the extremes of 12½–12½, resumed paper noted at 12½–12½ as commercial at the same rates as before the close, it was reported that commercial sterling had been done at 12½, and the banks were freely drawing at 12½. Some coins closed with buyers at 19½20½, others at 19½4.

W. & O. B.,
Rio de Janeiro, 2nd March, 1893.

V. F. Sapichy	10	40 Melh. S. Paulo	50
S. Christ. Nam	215	1000 Man. Linha Estr	
Cont. do Brz			

		<i>Bu. kg.</i>	
20 Commercial ...	233	10 Republica	31
00 Const. Parlat. .	3	5000 „ „ „ „	74 500
00 Republica	74	8000 „ „ „ „	75
00 „ „ „ „	74 500		

do	and London Pl. str. <i>Zingis</i>
do	do tilg str. <i>Aluskydyne</i>

London and Amsterdam	Engl sir <i>Russ</i>.....	..
do	Br str <i>Alavangi</i>.....	..
Hamburg	Ger str <i>Pasugmia</i>.....	..
Mediterranean	Ital str <i>Lus Pálous</i>.....	..
do	" <i>Colanto</i>.....	..
do	" <i>Arno</i>.....	..
Port Elizabeth	Sixed Ing <i>Alua</i>	3,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

BANKS

DEBENTURES.

[illegible]

HYPOTHECARY NOTES.

Principal Amount	Interest Payable	Rate %	Amount	Nominal value	Last rate	Closing quotation
15,827,000	Jan. - July	5	Central Real do Brazil...	100\$	90 ½	
10,000,000	do do	5	do do	100\$	92 ½	55 ½ -
6,703,000	Apr. - Oct.	5	Central Real do S. Paulo...	111 5 4	98 80c	100\$000
8,000	do do	7	Central Real do S. Paulo...	100\$	94 ½	
6,138,000	do do	5	União Rural e Intercomunal	100\$	75 ½	
8,000	do do	5	União Rural do Estado...	100\$	84 ½	
5,000,000	May - Nov.	5	do do	100\$	75 ½	
10,783,000	Jan. - Jul.	6	União Agrícola do Brasil...	100	70 ½	
			União, S. Paulo...	100	83 ½	
				100	..	

MILLS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominat value	Last sale	Closing quotation
6,000,000	6,000,000	438,307.8	Alianza	16 Nov.—Jan. 03	200¢	307½	307½
1,000,000	800,000	131,051	América Fabril	12 Nov.—Feb. 03	200		233½
300,000	300,000	25,748	Brazil Industrial	"—Feb. 03	300	215	200
300,000	300,000	567	Brasileira	"—Feb. 03	300	215	200
3,000,000	3,000,000	53,172	Caroua	8 Nov.—Aug. 00	200	200	200
3,000,000	3,000,000	241,200	Cataguá	12 Nov.—Jan. 03	200	250	200
1,000,000	2,400,000	19,784	Cataguá	3 Nov.—July 01	200	125	200
250,000	250,000	19,784	D. Fabel	12 Nov.—Aug. 02	200	212	200
500,000	500,000	4,000	Industrial Micheli	9 Nov.—Aug. 02	200	140	100
4,000,000	4,000,000	27,732	Penapitana	7 Nov.—July 03	200	132½	150
1,000,000	3,000,000	27,732	Progresso Ind. do Brazil	13 Nov.—July 03	200	215	200
1,000,000	1,000,000	137,047	S. Lario	8 Aug.—Aug. 01	100	7	7
3,000,000	3,000,000	20,770	S. Pedro de Alcântara	12 Nov.—Jan. 03	200	130	100
300,000	600,000	41,524.40	União Industrial S. Sebastião	3 Aug.—Jan. 03	200	150	100

MISCELLANEOUS

Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Distributed part	Monthly income	Last sale	Closing quotation
8,000,000	2,400,000\$	..	Amigola de Paranaapanu...	3800 - July 91	60¢	60,000
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agricola da Ribeira Preta...	10 1/2 - Jan. 93	60	...
7,000,000	700,000	..	Central do Vapor Fluminense...	4 000 - July 91	200	215,000
758,400	758,400	80,000\$	Caesars Guarana Fluminense...	4 000 - July 91	200	210,000
6,000,000	2,400,000	16,000\$	Central do Brazil.....	4 000 - Jan. 93	80	80
9,000,000	60,000,000	..	Correio Brasileiro.....	10 1/2 - Aug. 91	100	875.50 - 115.00
9,000,000	4,000,000	..	Empazeta de Opatu.....	2 800 - July 91	200	23,000
9,000,000	13,000,000	433,887	Empazeta Fluminense.....	15 1/2 - Sept. 91	40	15,000
9,000,000	500,000,000	..	Estimativa do Brazil.....	2 800 - July 91	200	...
10,000,000	10,000,000	..	Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	2 800 - Feb. 93	700	...
3,000,000	10,000,000	..	do do Rio.....	Int. - Jan. 91	300	20 500 - 32,000
3,000,000	4,000,000	..	do do S. Paulo.....	Int. - Jan. 91	300	...
3,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metropolitano.....	...	100	...
3,000,000	5,250,000	24 189	Nacional de Flores e Estu.....	...	20	...
3,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nacional de Fajas.....	5 000 - Jan. 91	100	...
3,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Faja Natural.....	3 500 - July 91	70	...
3,000,000	10,000,000	..	Obras Saneamento do Rio.....	10 1/2 - Jan. 91	70	...
3,000,000	2,300,000	21,305	Portos Maritimos.....	135 1/2 - July 91	40	...
3,000,000	4,000,000	..	Torres - Itaipava.....	5 000 - Jan. 91	20	...
3,000,000	2,000,000	34,517	Uniao - Itaipava.....	4 000 - July 91	30	...
30,000,000	20,000,000	..	Uniao - do Est. do Brat.....	...	30	...

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000\$	600,000\$	50,000\$	Canadian	38¢—Aug. 92	100	210 7/8	—
28,000,000	28,000,000	..	Lloyd Brothers .....	..	300	—	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	..	Nac. Navigação Com. ....	..	160	—	—
6,000,000	1,200,000	..	Noite e Sul	14 1/2¢—Apr. 3, Jan. 91	40	55 000	—

INSURANCE

[illegible]

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Alcatraz	...	400	35.00	---
5,000,000	300,000	..	Cale Pto.	...	40	43	0000
2,000,000	200,000	..	Catiguas	...	30	30	0000
20,000,000	60,000,000	..	Genl do Brazil	...	70	1 000	---
---	---	---	do	...	800	8 000	---
---	5,000,000	45.57	Minas L. S. Jencyum	...	3 5	3 5	---
20,000,000	5,000,000	---	Muzumiluhio	...	60	120 000	---
10,000,000	8,000,000	---	Nacreste do Brazil	...	40	60 000	---
12,000,000	3,400,000	---	Norte de S. Paulo	...	40	70 000	---
50,000,000	6,750,000	2,270.71	Oeste de Minas	...	800	80 000	---
---	8,700,000	---	do 2 serie	...	65	45 000	---
---	11,073,750	---	do 3 serie	...	75	13 000	---
8,000,000	1,600,000	---	Panopela	...	50	51 000	---
30,000,000	6,000,000	---	Papaguia to Avud.	...	40	1 500	---
10,000,000	10,000,000	---	Quilombo	Int. Jan. 91	100	---	---
3,000,000	900,000	---	Liqua	...	100	---	---
---	---	---	Uniao Sorocabana Insana.	...	700	120 000	---
---	---	---	do 2 serie	6-10-Jan. 91	200	30 000	---
1,500,000	1,680,173	33.302	Uniao Valenciana	6-10-Feb. 81	200	24 000	---
1,000,000	3,000,000	---	Vassouma e Pity de Alfres	...	40	16 000	---
12,000,000	42,000,000	---	Vazco Zerex Spanjuly	...	250	9 000	95000 58300
THRUWAYS							
5,000,000	5,000,000	---	Catococ	...	2000	200 000	---
1,200,000	---	---	Corcorado (Jan. 91)	14000-Jan. 91	250	130 000	---
2,000,000	10,000,000	---	Jaidin Rotacion	...	---	---	180000
1,800,000	500,000	81.86	Pernambuco	5 000-Jan. 91	100	120 000	---
1,000,000	550 846	---	S. Christo	Jan. 91	200	---	---
3,000,000	3,000,000	94.781	Villa Isabel	8 000-Jan. 91	---	8050000-110 000	---

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-------	-----------

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Dalton	Mar. 16th
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For Amsterdam and London

Rosse	Mar. 15th
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